

NUMBER CXXIX.

DIRT FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCHIST, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

MIORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July. Monday, 15 .- The merchants of Boston agree to refuse to employ clerks who are mem-bers of Base Ball Clubs. This movement

will put a "short stop" on the game among clerks out of situations, Tuesday, 16.—Don Quixote McMullin and Sancho Panza Barnes attack the Hope Engine house, and only wound two or three police officers. The Alderman is a

Wednesday, 17 .- General Sickles sends a communication to Congress, telling them that his carriage and horses don't cost the a present from a former Mayor of that

Thursday, 18.—Holiday in the City Council Chamber. "All quiet along the entry."
The janitor engaged in sweeping down the cobwebs that hung around the room, spun from the members brains.

Friday, 19.—Tall swearing at the Surratt trial.
The testimony elicited from the present
set of witnesses shows that none of the former witnesses can be believed on their

Saturday, 20.—Series Column Day. The Editor having studied the President's late Message, advocates the propriety of Pennsylvania applying for reconstruction on the principles there set forth. Her debt would be quite an argument.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Law in Reference to National Lia-bilities—A Masterly Paper.

The following is the message transmitted to the Senate in reference to the Pardoning of "Knuckle Ben," "Coppy," and others out of the Old Capitol Prison, where they are now held for bounty jumping, theft, counterfeiting, and murder of loyal citizens:-



PORTRAITS OF "COPPY" AND "KNUCKLE BEN," PROM PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE POSSESSION OF MR.

I transmit herewith the opinion of the Attormey-General and myself, as well as that of the keeper of the prison, on the information called for by the resolution of the Senate, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate cepies of all papers respecting the pardon of criminals held by the Government as prisoners guilty of crimes against the law of the land.

In answer to the resolution I would say that, on a careful revision in my own mind of all the circumstances respecting "Ben's" and "Coppy's" confinement, their pardon is not only demanded by all constitutional rights, but in my opinion all their previous debts which they owed to their many creditors before their arrest should be assumed and paid by the United States Government. The Attorney-General thinks, and argues very justly, that these men being in confinement in the Old Capitol Prison, charged with crimes that may or may not be true, are deprived of the privileges of labor whereby they might accumulate enough money to pay debts honestly, it is to be presumed, contracted by them previous to their incarceration.

According to the testimony, "Coppy" owed for four weeks' board with his landlady, a respectable woman for all that appears to the contrary, and who is entitled to the protection of the Constitution of the United States; and "Knuckle Ben," so called, owes various bills throughout the city, not the least of which is a washing bill with a colored family of this District, also claiming the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and both of them and their confederates owe liquor bills, which ought to be paid, and were contracted for with good faith, at least on the part of the creditors.

It must further be borne in mind that the bills contemplated in this opinion of mine and the Attorney-General's, were all contracted previous to their difficulties with the police authorities of this District, and, to all appearances to the contrary, were contracted when no such thing as an arrest was in prospect. Their keep in the Old Capitol Prison must add to the National Debt, now already too large. according to the universal opinion of wellinformed persons on the subject, and the discharge of them and their pals, so-called, with a full pardon for their crimes-if crimes they be-is the only way I at present see of reducing this enormous debt, which now amounts to over two thousand millions of dollars.

Besides, as the control of "Coppy" and "Ben," with their pals, "is placed under the police, who are officers of the Government, the debts and previous liabilities of those parties so placed must be assumed by the places, or the parties under whom said parties are so placed. See Wheaton's International Law. Tome xixxv, Sec. C., Div. W., Stat. 8, pp. 9041, where this principle is most plainly and lengthily argued. Had "Knnokle Ben" and "Coppy," so called, been pursuing a profitable business all this time they have been locked up, which, from their talents, I take it as conceded they are fully capable of doing, they would, from all that appears to the contrary, | Empress Elizabeth.

have been completely out of debt to-day, and no one can for a moment doubt, who has studied their characters, that they would be largely in funds; so that the Government in strict justice should not only in pardoning them pay all of their old debts, but put them in that financial condition which we might fairly infer they would have been in had their actions not been interfered with by the officers of the Government. See Hobbs vs. Dobbs, English edition of 1618.

These debts of these unfortunate individuals now referred to, will be found to have been contracted in the laudable efforts of trying to improve their personal appearance, and to develop their resources, and were in no wise created with a view to cheat their creditors.

It is exceedingly difficult, at the present time, to estimate the exact loss, in a pecuniary point, this action of the police has occasioned to the parties under consideration. If the existing plans of the parties for making money previous to their arrest are prostrated by the officers, then the profits naturally arising from those prostrated plans, as near as can be ascertained, should be made good by the Government whose agents the police detectives of the District were.

The debts of these individuals, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred dollars, and are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of the District that have always remained loyal to the Union, but by foreigners, particularly the Jews, who have lent considerable sums on jewelry which time has proved to be utterly worthless as security; therefore some action is required on the part of the Government to keep faith with Abraham Isaacs, Isaac Jacobs, and others who have thus been the victims of a misplaced confidence in the honesty of certain citizens of this Republic. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal Government by action were to assume such obligations, it would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of the so-called "Knuckle Ben" and "Coppy" would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and repudiation by the holders of these old accounts, which have been legally

incurred. (Signed) Androo Johnsing. Given at Washington, D. C. Attest-Stanbery & Black.

THE NAP OF THE POPE. "Over ten thousand French soldiers and priests were at the Centenary celebration of St. Peter's. Napoleon III is determined to use all means to keep the Pope in power against the wishes of all Italy."-Foreign Paper.

I've been Rome in-I've been Rome in, Keeping Pivs in his seat; Now I'm coming-now I'm coming,

Having tired off my poor feet. I've been Rome in-I've been Rome in, Climbing up the holy stair; Now I'm coming-now I'm coming, Leaving Pres ruler there.

I've been Rome in—I've been Rome in, With ten thousand Frenchmen strong; Aren't I coming-Aren't I coming, Coming it un common strong?

CONGRESSIONAL. Congress was engaged yesterday in hurrying

THE INDIAN BILL through the House, and into the Senate, where it is understood it will pass unanimously, and



go to the President for his veto.

Fisherman to his Nearly Drowned Compa nion-"Look here now, Simpson! that is the third time you have done that, just as I had a bite. If you do it again I'll come over there and punch your head !"



THE WAY THE MAYOR OF DAYTON PREVENTS DOGS BUNNING AT LARGE.

"All owners of dogs running at large unmuzzled after June 15 will be fined one dollar." -Extract from the Mayor's proclamation.

-The German journals state that the Prince of Tour and Taxis, whose death had been first announced and then contradicted, and whose state had somewhat improved, has now succumbed to the malady from which he was suffering. His Highness, as has been mentioned was brother-in-law to the Emperor of Austria, from having married an elder sister of the

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES. GEORGE THE SECOND.

[Continued from the last hame of THE EVENING TELESHAPH.] When we try to recall social England, we must fancy it playing at cards for many hours every day. The custom is well-nigh gone out among us now, but fifty years ago was reneral-fifty years before that almost universal—in the country. "Gaming has become so much the country. "Gaming has become so much fashion," writes Seymour, the author of the Court Gamester, "that he who in company of the sames in vogue would should be ignorant of the games in vogue would be reckoned low-bred, and hardly fit for conversation," There were cards everywhere. It was considered ill-bred to read in company. "Books were not fit articles for drawing-rooms," old ladies used to say. People were jealous, as it were, and angry with them. You will find in Hervey that George II was always furious at the sight of books, and his queen, who loved read-ing, had to practice it in secret in her closet. But cards were the resource of all the world. Every night, for hours, kings and queens of England sat down and handled their majesties of spades and diamouds. In European courts, I believe, the practise still remains—not for gambling, but for pastime. Our ancestors generally adopted it. "Books! prithee, don't talk to me about books," said old Sarah Mariborough. The only books I know are men and cards, "Dear old Sir Boger de Coverley sent all his tenants a string of hoge! puddings and a pack of cards at Christmas," says the *Spectator*, wisning to depict a kind landlord. One of the good old lady writers in whose letters I have been dip-ping cries out, "Sure cards have kept us wo-men from a great deal of scandal!" Wise old Johnson regretted that he had not learned to play. "It is very useful in life," he says; "it generates kindness and consolidates society." David Hume never went to bed without his whist. We have Walpole, in one of his letters, in a transport of gratitude for the cards. "I shall build an altar to Pam," says he, in his pleasant, dandified way, "for the escape of my charming Duchess of Grafton," The duchess had been playing cards at Rome, when sne ought to have been at a cardinal's concert, where the roof fell in, and all the monsignors were precipitated into the cellar. Even the Nonconformist clergy looked not unkindly on the practice. "I do not think," says one of them, "that honest Martin Luther committed sin by playing at backgammon for an hour or two after dinner, in order, by unbending his mind, to promote digestion." As for the High-Church parsons, they all played—bishops and all. On Twelfth-day the court used to play in state. 'This being Twelfth-day, his majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Knights Companions of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, appeared in the collars of their respective orders. Their majesties, the Prince of Wales, and three eldest princesses, went to the Chapel Royal, preceded by the heralds. The Duke of Manchester carried the sword of state. The king and prince made offering at the altar of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, according to the annual custom. At night their majesties played at hazard with the nobility for the benefit of

the groom-porter; and 'twas said the king won 600 guineas; the queen, 360; Princess Amelia, 20; Princess Caroline, 10; the Duke of Gratton and the Earl of Portmore, several thousands.' Let us glance at the same chronicle, which is of the year 1731, and see how others of our fore-fathers were engaged. "Cork, 15th January. This day, one Tim Croneen was, for the murder and robbery of Mr. St. Leger and his wife, sen-tenced to be hanged two minutes, then his head to be cut off, and his body divided in four quarters, to be placed in four cross-ways. He was servant to Mr. St. Leger, and committed the murder with the privity of the servant maid, who was sentenced to be burned; also of the

gardener, whom he knocked on the head, to deprive him of his share of the booty."
"January 3. A post-boy was shot by an Irish gentleman on the road near Stone, in Staffordshire, who died in two days, for which the gentleman was imprisoned.

'A poor man was found hanging in a gentleman's stables at Bungay, in Nortolk, by a person who cut him down, and, running for assistance, left his penknife behind him. The poor man recovering, cut his throat with the kni e, and a river being nigh, jumped into it; but company coming, he was dragged out alive, and was like to remain so."

"The honorable Thomas Finch, brother to the Earl of Nottingham, is appointed ambassador at the Hague, in the room of the Earl of Chesterwho is on his return home.

William Cowper, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. John Cowper, chaptain in ordinary to her majesty, and rector of Great Berkhampstead, in the county of Hertford, are appointed cierks of the commissioners of bankruptcy."
"Charles Creagh, Esq., and — Macnamara,

Esq., between whom an old grudge of three years had subsisted, which had occasioned their being bound over about fitty times for breaking the peace, meeting in company with Mr. Eyres of Galloway, they discharged their pistols, and all three were killed on the spot-to the great joy of their peaceful neighbors, say the Irish

papers."
"Wheat is 26s, to 28s., and barley 20s. to 22s. a quarter; three per cents., 92; best loaf sugar, 94d.; Bohen, 12s. to 14s.; Pekoe, 28s.; and Hyson 34s. per pound."

"At Exon was celebrated with great magnificence the birthday of the son of Sir W. Courtney, Bart., at which more than 1000 persons were present. A bullock was roasted whole; a butt of wine and several tuns of beer and cider were given to the populace. At the same time Sir William delivered to his son, then of age, Powdram Castle and a great estate."

"Charlesworth and Cox, two solicitors, convicted of forgery, stood on the pillory at the Royal Exchange. The first was severely handled by the populace, but the other was very much favored, and protected by six or seven fellows who got on the pillory to protect him from the insults of the mob." "A boy killed by falling upon iron spikes from

a lamp-post, which he climbed to see Mother Needham stand in the pillery."
"Mary Lynn was burned to ashes at the stake for being concerned in the murder of her

"A exander Russell, the foot-soldier, who was capitally convicted for a street robbery, in January session, was reprieved for transportation; but having an estate fallen to him, obtained a

"The Lord John Russell married to the Lady Diana Spencer at Marlborough House. He has a fortune of £30,000 down, and is to have £100,000 at the death of the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, his grandmother."

"Murch 1 being the anniversary of the queen's birthday, when her majesty entered the fortyninth year of her age, there was a splendid ap pearance of nobility at St. James'. Her majesty was magnificently dressed, and wore a flowered musim head edging, as did also her royal highness. The Lord Portmore was said to have had the richest dress, though an Italian count had

twenty-four diamonds instead of buttons.

New clothes on the birthday were the fashion for all loyal people. Swift mentions the custom several times. Walpole is constantly speaking of it; laughing at the practice, but having the very finest clothes from Paris nevertheless. If the king and queen were unpopular, there were very iew new clothes at the drawing room. In a paper in the True Patriot, No. 3, written to attack the Pretender, the Scotch, French, and Popery. Fielding supposes the Scotch and the Pretender in possession of London, and himself about to be hanged for loyalty, when, just as the rope is round his neck, he says, "My little girl entered my bedchamber, and put an end to my dream by pulling open my eyes, and telling me that the tailor had just brought home my clothes for his majesty's birthday." In his "Temple Beau," the beau is dunned "for a birthday suit of velvet, £40," Be sure that Mr. Harry Fielding was dunned too.

Fielding was dunned too. The public days, to doubt, were splendid, but the private court life must have been awfully wearisome. "I will not trouble you," writes Hervey to Lady Sundon, "with any account of our occupations at Hampton Court. No mill-horse ever went in a more constant track or a more unchanging circle; so that by the assistance of an almanac for the day of the week, and a watch for the hour of the day, you may inform yourself fully, without any other intelligence. gence but your memory, of every transaction | sand dollars each.

, within the verge of the court. Walking, cha'ses, evers, and audiences fill the morning. At night the king plays at commerce and backgamaron, and the queen at quaerille, where poor Lady Charlotte runs her usual nightly gauntlet, the Charlotte runs her usual nightly gauntiet, the queen pulling her hood, and the princess towal rapping ber knuckles. The Duke of Gration takes his nightly opinte of lottery, and sleens, as usual, between the Princesses Amelia and Caroline. Lord Granthum strolls from one to another an Dryden says like some dis-Caroline. Lord Granthum strolls from one room to another (as Dryden says) like some discontented ghost that oft appears and is torbid to speak, and stirs bimself about as people stir a fire, not with any design, but in hopes to make it burn brisker. At last the king gets up, the pool finishes, and everybody has their dismission. Their majesties retire to Lady Charlotte and my Lord Liflord; my Lord Granthum to Lady Frances and Mr. Clark; some to supper, some to bed, and thus the evening and the some to bed, and thus the evening and the morning make the day."

The king's fondness for Hanover occasioned all sorts of rough jokes among his English sub-jects, to whom sauerkraut and sausages have ever been ridiculous objects. When our present prince consort came among us, the people bawled out songs in the streets indicative of the absordity of Germany in general. The sausage shops produced enormous sausages, which we might suppose were the daily food and delight of German princes. I remember the caricatures at the marriage of Prince Leopold with the Princess Charlotte. The bridegroom was drawn in rags, George III's wife was called by the people a beggarly German duchess; the British uses being that all princess were haven. British usea being that all princes were beggarly except British princes. King George paid us back. He thought there were no manners out of Germany. Sarah Marlborough once coming to visit the princess while her royal highness was whipping one of the roaring royal children, "Ah!" says George, who was standing by. "you have no good manners in England, because are not properly brought up when you are young." He insisted that no English cooks could roast, no English coachman could drive; he actually questioned the superiority of our nobility, our horses, and our roast beeff While he was away from his beloved Hanover,

everything remained there exactly as in the prince's presence. There were 800 horses in the stables, there was all the apparatus of chamberlains, court-marshals, and equerries; and court assemblies were held every Saturday, where all the nobility of Hanover assembled at what I can't but think a fine and touching ceremony. A large arm-chair was placed in the assembly room, and on it the king's portrait. The nobilit advanced, and made a bow to the arm-chair and to the image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up, and spoke under their voices before the august picture, just as they would have done had the King Churfurst been present himself.

He was always going back to Hanover. In the year 1729 he went for two whole years, during which Caroline reigned for him in England, and he was not in the least missed by his British subjects. He went again in '35 and 36; and between the years 1740 and 1755 was no less than eight times on the continent, which amusement he was obliged to give up at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. Here every day's amusement was the same. "Our life is as uniform as that of a monastery," writes a courtier whom Vebse quotes. 'Every morning at eleven and every evening at six we drive in the heat to Herrenhausen, through an enormous linden avenue, and twice a day cover our coats and coaches with dust. In the king's society there never is the least change. At table and at cards he sees always the same faces, and at the end of the game retires into his chamber. Twice a week there is a French theatre; the other days there is a play in the gallery. In this way, were the king always to stop in Hanover, one could make a ten years' calendar of his pro-ceedings, and settle beforehand what his time of business, meals, and pleasure would be.

The old pagan kept his promise to his dying wife. Lady Yarmouth was now in tull favor, and treated with profound respect by the Hanover society, though it appears rather neglected in England when she came among us. In 1740 a couple of the king's daughters went to see him at Hanover-Auna, the Princess of Orange (about whom, and whose husband and marriage day Walpole and Hervey have left us the most ludicrous descriptions), and Maria of Hesse-Cassel, with their respective lords. This made the Hanover court very brilliant. In honor of his high guests, the king gave several fetes; among others, a magnificent masked ball in the Herrenha theatre, with linden and box for screen, and grass for a carpet, where the Platens had danced to George and his father, the late sultan. The stage and a great part of the garden were illuminated with colored lamps. Almost the whole court appeared in white dominoes, "like," says the describer of the scene, "like spirits in the Elysian Fields. At night supper was served in the gallery with three great tables, and the king was very merry. After supper dancing was resumed, and I did not get home till five o'clock by full daylight to Hanover. Some days afterwards we had in the opera-house at Han-over a great assembly. The king appeared in a Turkish dress; his turban was ornamented with magnificent agraffe of diamonds: the Lady Yarmouth was dressed as a sultana; nobody was more beautiful than the Princess of Hesse. while poor Caroline was resting in her coffin dapper little George, with his red face and his white eyebrows and goggle-eyes, at sixty years of age, is dancing a pretty dance with Madame Walmoden, and capering about dressed up like a Turk! For twenty years more that little old Bajazet went on in this Turkish fashion, until the fit came which choked the old man, when he ordered the side of his coffin to be taken out, as well as that of poor Caroline's, who had pre-ceded him, so that his sinful old bones and ashes might mingle with those of the taithful creature. Oh, strutting Turkey-cock of Her-renhausen! Oh, naughty little Mohammed, in what Turkish paradise are you now, and where be your painted houris? So Countess Yarmouth appeared as a sultana, and his majesty, in a Turkish dress, wore an agraffe of dis monds, and was very merry, was he? Friends, he was your father's king, as well as mine; let us drop a respectful tear over his grave.

He said of his wife that he never knew a woman who was worthy to buckle her shoe; he would sit alone weeping before her portrait, and, when he had dried his eyes, he would go off to his Walmoden and talk of her. On the 25th day of October, 1760, he being then in the seventy-seventh year of his age and the thirtyfourth of his reign, his page went to take him his royal chocolate, and behold! the most re-ligious and gracious king was lying dead on the floor. They went and letched Walmoden, but Walmoden could not wake him. The sacred majesty was but a lifeless corpse. The king was dead; God save the king! But, of course, poets and clergymen decorously bewailed the late Here are some artless verses, in which an English divine deplored the famous departed hero, and over which you may cry or you may

hero, and over which you may cry or you may laugh, exactly as your humor suits;—
"While at his feet expiring Faction lay,
No centest left but who should best obey;
Saw in his offspring all himself renewed;
The same fair path of glory still pursued;
Saw to young George Augusta's care impart
Whate er could raise and humanize the heart;
Biend all his grandaire's virtues with his own,
And form their mingled radiance for the throne; And form their mingled radiance for the throne; No farther blessing could on earth be given— The next degree of happiness was—heaven!"

If he had been good, if he had been just, if he had been pure in life and wise in council, could the poet have said much more? It was a parson who came and wept over the grave, with Walmoden sitting on it, and claimed heaven for the poor old man slumbering below. Here was one who had neither dignity, learning, morals nor wit-who tainted a great society by a bad example-who in youth, manhood, old age, was gross, low, and sensual; and Mr. Porteus, afterwards my Lord Bishop Porteus, says the earth was not good enough for him, and that his only place was heaven! Bravo, Mr. Porteus! The divine who wept these tears over George the Second's memory wore George the Third's lawn. I don't know whether people still admire

his poetry or his sermons.
[To be continued in our next issue.] -The Hudson steamboats are racing for an

-Maximilian, in his will, left to the families of Miramon and Mejia a hundred thouGROCERIES, ETC.

RUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TO A, GO TO O WILSON'S old-salao

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628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628

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AND PLANK.
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CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
44, 54, 64, 2, 256, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867. BUILDING! BUILDING 7.—BUILDING! BUILD
1. BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
44 CAROLINA FLOORING.
54 CAROLINA FLOORING.
54 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE FINE FLOORING.
WHITE FINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
BTEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

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LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE -LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT, DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH, OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS,

1867. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
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